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EDITOR'S MISCELLANY



THE editor is desirous of obtaining two copies of June, one of February, and one of March of the JOURNAL, for which she will pay twenty-five cents each. She can also dispose of a full set for the year at the usual rate. Write to the Rochester office.

COPIES of the Congress number, September, can be had by sending twenty cents to the office of the publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia (notice change in street address).

"THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received from the State Department at Washington the announcement of an unusual distinction, accorded to one of the board's missionaries in China, Miss Abbie G. Chapin. The honor was conferred upon Miss Chapin in recognition of special services rendered by her in the course of the siege of Pekin.

"While all the women of the mission rendered notable service at the time, Miss Chapin's work in the International Hospital brought her into prominent notice. Following is a copy of the letter from the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Pekin to Secretary Hay under date of April 25:

"SIRS: It is with particular pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty the King of England has been pleased to confer upon Miss Abbie G. Chapin, of the American Board of Missions, the Royal Red Cross decoration for services rendered in the International Hospital during the siege. The decoration was presented to Miss Chapin by the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, at the British Legation, on the 23d inst. Sir Ernest availed himself of the occasion to say a few words of commendation for the excellent and unselfish service which had been given, and congratulated the recipients upon the well-deserved reward. The order of the Royal Red Cross was founded by the late Queen eighteen years ago, and up to this time, including the four presented during the siege, only ninety-two medals have been conferred.

"H. G. SQUIERS.'

"Miss Chapin has been connected with the American Board for eight years, and is the daughter of parents who were also missionaries in China."

A GREEN WINDOW

Few people appreciate the possibilities of sunless northern windows where "flowers will not bloom." When given "classical" treatment with such beautiful-leaved plants as palms, ferns, dragon-trees, crotons, ivies, and araucarias, which require no direct sunlight, they may be made as attractive as any windows in the house.—*The Ladies' Home Journal for October.*

DR. McDONALD'S REPORT

DR. ARTHUR McDONALD, of Washington, has for some years been making statistical studies of some twenty thousand school children of that city. As the inhabitants of Washington come from all parts of the Union, the children there may be considered, he argues, as typical of the whole nation. In an article in *Everybody's Magazine* he publishes some of his conclusions. We believe that the investigations he has made show among other things that girls are in general a little brighter scholars than boys—the reason being possibly that the former develop earlier and mature sooner than the latter. Children of American parentage are brighter than those of foreign parentage, or half-foreign parentage. Children of the professional and mercantile classes are quicker scholars than those of the working classes—that is, those living by hand-labor. He seems to think this is due to the better social conditions of the former, but we incline to the opinion that heredity plays a part in this instance. On the other hand, boys of the non-laboring classes show, he says, more sickliness and nervousness than boys of the laboring classes, and this he believes, and we incline to think justly, shows that easy social conditions are by no means always conducive to health. Comparing all boys and girls, Dr. McDonald regards boys as more indolent in point of study than are girls. Girls, he finds, are more sensitive to pain than boys, but this does not mean that they show less fortitude in bearing it. A rather remarkable thing was that the question of the effect of punishment upon them being asked of a large number of scholars, the majority not only confessed but claimed that punishment had benefited them. Conscience, according to Dr. McDonald's studies, does not seem to exert a powerful influence on most children until they have reached the age of nine years. Children, he says, are more affected by their companions between the ages of ten and fifteen than before or after. Nearly all the children described the moral influence of their parents as helpful, and made little discrimination in this regard between father and mother. Dr. McDonald believes that morality, like politeness, can be and must be taught through repeated acts that become a habit. His conclusions as published now and heretofore have evoked considerable criticism, as is not unnatural from the rather unpalatable nature of some of them.—*Post-Express*.

KOCH'S THEORY

INTERESTING experiments are being made at the pathological laboratory of the New York City Board of Health to test Professor Koch's theory that human tubercle bacilli will not affect cows, and so far the results seem to prove the professor to be correct.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS

THE importance of the work entrusted to the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis cannot be overestimated. It is the direct outcome of the opinion expressed by Dr. Koch at the recent Congress that tuberculosis in animals and man is not one and the same disease, and that infection cannot be conveyed from animals to men. Until, however, the Royal Commission issues its report, our readers will do well to note that the weight of medical opinion in this country is against the

conclusion formed by Dr. Koch, and that they would be unwise to diminish the precautions hitherto observed with regard to the boiling of milk as a means of rendering innocuous any germs of tuberculosis which it may contain. The Local Government Board holds this view so forcibly that it has issued a circular strongly advising against the relaxation of precautions. It must also be remembered that even if it be proved that milk does not convey the tubercle bacillus from animals to man it is a fruitful means of conveying the infection of scarlet-fever and diphtheria. On this count, if on no other, raw milk may at any time be a source of danger, and should consequently always be boiled.—*The Nursing Record*.

THE NEED OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR NURSES

PROFESSOR RUCKER, principal of London University, who presided last week at the Congress of the British Association, held this year at Glasgow, commented, in his opening address, on the fact that the association has this year for the first time a section for education, and said that the importance of this new department was emphasized in the occupation of the chair of that section by the vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, Sir John Gorst.

Education was, said Professor Rucker, passing through a transitional stage. The recent debates in Parliament, the great gifts of Mr. Carnegie, the discussion as to university organization in the North of England, the reconstitution of the University of London, the increasing importance attached to the application of knowledge, both to the investigation of nature and to the purposes of industry, were all evidences of the growing conviction that without advance in education we could not retain our position among the nations in the world.

We nurses are feeling similarly that without better and more methodical nursing education we shall not be able to retain our position amongst our colleagues of other nations, more especially those of the United States. Notwithstanding the great advances made in the past half century in the practical care of the sick, nursing education is still in a chaotic condition. Few people will be found willing to assert that the best use is made of the training-ground afforded to students of nursing by our hospitals and infirmaries, and we are still without any minimum standard or common curriculum of education. May we hope that the principal of London University will use his influence to establish in connection with it a chair of nursing, and so extend its benefits and afford opportunities of systematic instruction to the members of a profession which deserves well at the hands of all men?—*The Nursing Record*.

GRADUATING EXERCISES

THE sixth annual commencement of the Training-School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital, Cincinnati, O., took place on the evening of October 3 in the McDonald building of the hospital. The graduates were as follows:

Kathryne Falter, Ohio; Clay Lee Sanchez, Texas; Carrie B. Daughters, Indiana; Ida Jane Johnston, Ohio; Estella Meyers, Indiana; Nellie Townsend, Michigan; Lillian M. Lewis, Mississippi; Helen M. Stone, West Virginia; Hattie Sapp, Ohio.

A very interesting programme was given on this occasion, with a reception afterwards to the graduates and their friends.

Please notice the change of the time required, from two to three years, to complete their course.

FRANCIS R. McCUNE,
Secretary of the Training-School Committee.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT

THE most remarkable and pleasing incident of their Royal Highnesses' stay in Kingston was their visit to the General Hospital to see Very Reverend Principal Grant, of Queen's. The hospital was beautifully decorated, and when the royal carriage drove up to the hospital entrance Dr. Haig, medical superintendent, and Miss Flaws, superintendent of nurses, received their Royal Highnesses and conducted them to the room in which Principal Grant lay. It was a memorable moment for Dr. Grant,—the heir to the throne of Britain and the English Princess entering the place where he lay ill to give him their greeting and to express their hope that he would soon recover his health and strength. Their Royal Highnesses conversed a few moments with the principal, and then the Duke decorated him with the order of the Companions of St. Michael and St. George (C. M. G.).

When the royal visitors were about to take their departure, Principal Grant, with a broad smile, informed their Royal Highnesses that as they had been graciously pleased to pay him a visit, he would return it at some future time, and both the Duke and the Duchess had a hearty laugh and hoped to see the principal in the home-land.

Her Royal Highness looked into the room next to that of Principal Grant, in which two of the hospital nurses lay ill, and gave them a smile and kindly nod. The Princess was also greatly interested, and asked Miss Flaws many questions about the institution and the nurses. When leaving, their Royal Highnesses wished the hospital every success.

At noon Dr. Manley, chief physician to their Royal Highnesses, visited the hospital and expressed delight at the splendid accommodation and equipment.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED AND PASSED

RESOLUTION passed by the International Congress of Nurses on motion of Miss Carr, Johns Hopkins Hospital:

Resolved, That the delegates and all visitors to this Congress, having a deep appreciation of the benefits and the pleasure they have derived from these meetings, desire to express their gratitude to all officers and committees for the excellent arrangements made for the meetings of this Congress; also to all who have given of their time in the preparation of papers and addresses, which have been of such great interest and instruction. They also desire to express the pleasure this assemblage has had in welcoming the foreign delegates. They feel that the coming together of the most distinguished members of our profession in England and her colonies and in Europe with those of this continent has been

productive of most unusual stimulation, which we trust will result in good and effectual work."

Resolution proposed by Miss Nevins, of Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C.:

"*Resolved*, That the Third International Congress of Nurses strenuously protests against the sending out of pupil nurses to private duty during their period of training in the training-schools."

A SUGGESTION

DEAR MISS PALMER: Will you kindly inform me what Eastern schools are offering post-graduate courses?

Very sincerely,

H. B.,
Superintendent of Nurses.

[We are so frequently asked for the list of post-graduate schools that we think it would pay the hospitals wishing graduate pupils to place a standing advertisement in our pages. We are glad to give such information, so far as we are able, but our knowledge of such matters is limited.—Ed.]

We understand that the nurses of New Jersey are moving in the direction of State organization. An informal meeting has been held, and in December it is proposed to call a meeting of the nurses of the State.

MISS ANNIE GAUDIES, graduate of the Kingston General Hospital, 1897, and a former head nurse at Lakeside Hospital, has returned to Cleveland, O., after a lengthened holiday and rest to continue her private nursing in the city.

MISS NINA LUTTRELL, a graduate of Maryland General Hospital and a former head nurse of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O., has returned to Cleveland from Havana, Cuba.

Miss Luttrell was located in Havana for fully a year. Part of this time Miss Luttrell devoted to private nursing in the city; she also held the position of night superintendent in the Mercedes Hospital. Miss Luttrell's health would not permit her to stay longer in Cuba, and she returned home by the advice of a physician.

CLEVELAND, O., unlike some cities, has never taken well to the "hourly nursing." The attempt has been made several times to make this form of nursing popular, but the nurses' patience and finances were never able to hold out. Two nurses again took up the work in the fall of 1900, but the report, after a year's trial, is not very promising.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY

THE following, from a subscriber, is of interest in connection with Dr. Rose's paper, in the August number, entitled "Progress of Women in Modern Greece:"

"I read in a Boston daily that Miss Kleonike Klonare sailed for Greece August 14.

"Miss Klonare is a Grecian woman who studied English in the American Missionary School at Constantinople. Her teacher—a New England woman—advised her to study nursing in America, that she might return and inaugurate training-schools in her native land. With this in view she entered the Massachusetts General Hospital. After graduating she took a post-graduate course in obstetrics at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, because in Greece most of this work is done by ignorant midwives with septic infection for the mother and ophthalmia for the baby.

"Completing this course, she returned to the Massachusetts General as head nurse, which position she resigned to accept that of assistant superintendent at the Baptist Hospital, Brookline, Massachusetts.

"While a pupil in Boston a Greek war-ship came to that port having on board J. Christophoros, surgeon to the King of Greece. This surgeon visited the hospital, and Miss Klonare acted as interpreter. He was both pleased and surprised to find one of his country people, and the story goes that on his return to Greece he told the Princess Sophia about her former subject, and the Princess has sent for Miss Klonare.

"Both Queen Olga and Princess Sophia are much interested in hospitals, of which there are three in Athens under royal patronage. This gives Miss Klonare the opportunity for which she has been fitting herself.

"Miss Klonare has the black hair and eyes, the brown skin, and the Grecian features typical of her race. Her manner is charming. As a pupil nurse she was always faithful, cheerful, and obedient; as an executive she was thorough, conscientious, and thrifty.

"She takes with her the good wishes of all her friends, who feel confident that she will succeed.

"The young women in Greece capable of becoming good nurses are under such restraint that there are difficulties in the way of securing their coöperation. It is particularly fitting that these prejudices are to be broken down by one of their own people who has benefited by our liberal system."

A MUNICIPAL FAMILY HOME

GLASGOW, Scotland, has a municipal family home, where a father or mother left widowed and with the care of a young family may live comfortably, and while out at work all day may leave the children to be cared for by a matron. The house contains one hundred and sixty rooms, each large enough for one parent with several children. It is fitted with bath-rooms, laundry, kitchen, and dining-room. The meals are supplied to the boarders at modest cost, and a small charge is also made for the care of the children. The home is not quite self-supporting, as the rent charged is moderate, and the deficiency is paid by the city from the taxes.

As widowed fathers with small children are much more handicapped than mothers under the same circumstances, the home is specially useful to them.

MARRIAGES

MISS LOTTIE M. PAGE was married to Dr. Captain Edwin C. Shattuck June 7, 1901, in Manila, P. I. Miss Page is a graduate of the County Hospital Training-School for Nurses, Denver, Col., Class of '95. She entered the army Nursing Corps August, 1899, and was sent to Manila in March, 1900. Captain Shattuck is now assistant surgeon stationed at Bagbay, P. I., and Mrs. Shattuck is the first white woman ever on the island.

MISS BESSIE CHAPMAN, Class of '01, of the Illinois Training-School, was married on September 11, at Sigel, Ill., to Dr. Theodore Tieken. Dr. and Mrs. Tieken are to spend a year in Vienna.

MISS LAURA FERGUSON to H. A. Becker, M.D., at Detroit, Mich.

Miss Ferguson, a graduate of 1898 of Harper Hospital, for three years was a member of the head nurse's staff at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O. Miss Ferguson, who had charge of the Polyclinic, made many friends while at Lakeside. Dr. and Mrs. Becker are building a home in Cleveland, where they expect to locate.

OBITUARY

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Miss Sarah Evelyn Ford, in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O. She was taken ill with typhoid fever on September 19, and died October 12. She was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1869.

She was a graduate of the Farrand Training-School of Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich., Class of '98. She engaged in private nursing up to May, 1900, when she accepted the position of supervisor or head nurse in the Woman's Hospital and Infants' Home, Detroit, where she remained for a year.

In both hospital and private practice her work was characterized by such excellence, earnestness of purpose, and devotion to duty as stamped her as one of the bright lights of her profession, and her whole life was a beautiful and constant example of noble womanhood.

Her remains were taken to her home in Hamilton, Ontario, for interment.

